

Taxonomic Review of the Family Lecithoceridae (Lepidoptera)
from Sri Lanka III. The Subfamily Torodorinae:
Genera *Deltoplastis* Meyrick, *Hygroplasta* Meyrick,
and *Antiochtha* Walker

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Abstract Eleven species of *Deltoplastis* Meyrick, seven species of *Hygroplasta* Meyrick and nine species of *Antiochtha* Walker are recognized from Sri Lanka. Of these, *Deltoplastis figurodigita*, *D. lamellospina*, *D. cognata*, *Hygroplasta canitiana*, *H. promyctra*, *H. monila*, *H. onyxijuxta*, *H. utricula*, *H. merinx*, and *Antiochtha longivincula* are described as new. *Deltoplastis commodata* (Meyrick) is synonymized with *D. clerodotis* (Meyrick), and *D. tetradeleta* (Meyrick) with *D. cremnaspis* (Meyrick); *Deltoplastis amicella* (Meyrick) represents new combination. Descriptions of the new species, and illustrations of the male and female genitalia for the new species and some newly discovered sexes of the previously reported species, are given. Keys to the species in Sri Lanka are provided.

Key words Systematics, Lepidoptera, Lecithoceridae, *Deltoplastis*, *Antiochtha*, *Hygroplasta*, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

This article is the 2nd part of the subfamily Torodorinae for the series of a taxonomic review of the family Lecithoceridae from Sri Lanka. Material examined for this study is based on a large number of specimens collected in Sri Lanka by members of Lepidopterological Expeditions of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution in 1970, 1971, 1973 -1977, 1980 and 1983. All specimens, including types of new species, are housed in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA.

Genus *Deltoplastis* Meyrick, 1925

In Wytsman 1925, *Genera Insect.* 184: 228.

Type species: *Onebala ocreata* Meyrick, 1910.

Key to the species of *Deltoplastis* in Sri Lanka

Based on adults and the male genitalia.

1. Wingspan more than 16 mm 2
 Wingspan less than 15 mm 8
2. Juxta without caudal processes *D. straminicornis*
 Juxta with a pair of caudal processes 3
3. Caudal processes of juxta long 4
 Caudal processes of juxta short 5
4. Forewing with two large trigonal patches; caudal processes less than 1/3 of juxta in length
 *D. figurodigita* sp. nov.
 Forewing with a fringed blotch; caudal processes more than 1/2 of juxta in length *D. figurata*
5. Aedeagus with an apical plate *D. byssina*
 Aedeagus without such plate 6
6. Forewing with two large trigonal blotches *D. cremnaspis*
 Forewing with one or without such trigonal blotch 7
7. Outer fascia of forewing well-developed; caudal margin of juxta slightly convex *D. propensa*
 Outer fascia of forewing absent; caudal margin of juxta slightly concave *D. acrophanes*
8. Forewing with large trigonal blotches 9
 Forewing without large trigonal blotch *D. clerodotis*
9. Caudal margin of juxta emarginate and interrupted medially; aedeagus with dentate plates
 *D. lamellospina* sp. nov.
 Caudal margin of juxta almost straight; aedeagus without such plates *D. cognata* sp. nov.

Based on the female genitalia.

1. Ductus bursae without spines 2
 Ductus bursae with spines 3
2. Signum with three large dents *D. byssina*
 Signum vague *D. acanthivalva* sp. nov.
3. Signum with dents 4
 Signum with a median transverse line 5
4. Ductus bursae elongated; signum with dents near midlle *D. acrophanes*
 Ductus bursae short; signum with dents in caudal 1/3 *D. commodata*
5. Edge of signum smooth *D. lamellospina* sp. nov.
 Edge of signum waved 6
6. Wingspan 18–20 mm; ductus bursae with spines around near origin of ductus seminalis
 *D. straminicornis*
 Wingspan 12 mm; ductus bursae with spines throughout the widened area *D. amicella*

Deltoplastis figurodigita Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 8, 8a)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. figurata* (Meyrick), but differs by the pattern of forewing and the shorter caudal processes of the juxta in the male genitalia. The caudal processes of the new species are shorter than 1/3 of the juxta, whereas longer than 1/2 times in *D. figurata*.

Description. Wingspan 20 mm. Antenna ochreous yellow. Labial palpus ochreous yellow. Head and thorax ochreous yellow. Forewing ochreous, scattered with some brown scales; pattern blackish brown, edged with yellowish white; a large trigonal blotch at basal 1/3, from inner margin tapering to upper margin of cell; a short stripe at middle of costal margin, another one at apical 2/3 near cell; outer fascia widened inwardly to a trigon; termen blackish brown; cilia dark brown. Hindwing light ochreous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8, 8a). Uncus spatulate, with rounded apex; gnathos relatively slender; valva boot-shaped, forming a neck before middle, distal part triangular, costal bar sharply angled at base; juxta more or less large, with a pair of short digitate caudal processes laterally, distal margin almost straight, anterior margin with a convex medially; aedeagus shorter than valva, relatively stout, cornuti composed of seven-eight stout spines and a series of thin spines.

Type. Holotype; male, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 400ft, Udugama, 6–12 Oct. 1973, gen. slide no. Wu-88175.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin "figuratus" (= figure) and "digitus" (=finger).

Deltoplastis cremnaspis (Meyrick, 1905)

Onebala cremnaspis Meyrick, 1905, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 16: 598. TL: Maskaliya, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis cremnaspis: Clarke 1965(5): 39.

Deltoplastis tetradeleta (Meyrick, 1906): Clarke 1965(5): 43, *syn. nov.* TL: Maskaliya, Ceylon.

Wingspan 21–22 mm. The species is similar to *D. figurata* (Meyrick), but differs from the latter by the large median fascia and the shorter caudal processes of juxta. The appearance of adult and the male genitalia of *D. tetradeleta* (Meyrick) (Clarke, 1965, pl. 21, figs 3–3b) is identical to those of this species. Therefore, *D. tetradeleta* is synonymized with this species.

Male genitalia: Clarke (1965, 39, pl. 19, figs. 2–2b).

Female is unknown.

Material examined. 1 ♂, NE Dist. 5.6mls SW Nuwara, Kanda-ela Reservoir, Eliya 6,200ft, 10–21 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis straminicornis (Meyrick, 1910)

(Fig. 17)

Onebala straminicornis Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 453.

Deltoplastis straminicornis: Clarke 1965(5): 43, pl. 21, figs 2–2b.

Wingspan 16 mm. Male is known for the first time with illustration of the genitalia. Male genitalia (Fig. 17): Similar to those of the common species of this genus, but it has no caudal process. Female genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 43, pl. 21, figs 2-2b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gal. Dist., Kanneliya Jungle 300ft, 28 July, 1973; 1 ♀, Rat. Dist. Sinharaja, 8-12 Feb. 1977.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis acrophanes (Meyrick, 1910)

(Fig. 19)

Onebala acrophanes Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 457. TL: Maskeliya and Patipola, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis acrophanes: Clarke 1965(5): 35.

Wingspan 16-20 mm. This species was originally described, based on 12 specimens of both sexes. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 35, pl. 17, figs. 1-1b). Female genitalia (Fig. 19) is illustrated for the first time.

Material examined. 1 ♀, Ceylon, Pole, 9 Jun. gen. slide no. W-3456; 1 ♂, same data, gen. slide no. W-3455.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis lamellospina Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 9, 9a, 20)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. scopulosa* (Meyrick), but differs from the latter by the shape of the forewing and patterns; costa almost straight, median blotch semi-ovate, much smaller. The male genitalia is distinguishable by the followings; costal bar sharply angled and distal part of valva less slender, and without angle at basal 1/4 on ventral margin.

Description. Wingspan 13-14 mm. Antenna silvery white. Labial palpus dark brown, but end of second segment and base of terminal segment yellowish white. Head yellowish white to yellowish brown. Thorax ochreous. Forewing ochreous; pattern blackish brown edged with yellowish white; a semi-ovated blotch at basal 1/3, not margined at inner margin; an arched stripe from basal costa to apical 2/3 of inner margin; outer fascia yellowish white; yellowish brown between outer fascia and arched stripe; termen slightly incurved, blackish brown along margin; cilia dark brown, basal line ochreous yellow. Hindwing light yellowish brown; cilia concolorous, with ochreous yellow basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 9a). Valva boot-shaped, forming a neck, distal part less slender than that of *scopulosa* (Meyrick), costal bar sharply angled; juxta concave on caudal margin, bearing a pair of digitate processes laterally, with a median line vertically; aedeagus stout, slightly bent at basal 1/3, as long as valva; cornuti consists of two dentated plates bearing few stout spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 20): Antrum funnel-shaped; ductus bursae long, with numerous spines at

middle, especially at origin of ductus seminalis; corpus bursae ovate; signum long, elliptic, with a transverse median line.

Types. Holotype; male, Rat. Dist. Sinharaja Jungle, 2mls Weddagala, 8–12 Feb. 1977, gen. slide no. Wu-88226. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 200ft, 15–17 Oct. 1976; 1 ♀, same locality, 300ft, 28 July, 1973, gen. slide no. Wu-88225.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Greek "lamella" (= plate) and "spina" (=spine).

Deltoplastis figurata (Meyrick, 1910)

Onebala figurata Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 453. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis figurata: Clarke 1965(5): 39.

Wingspan 17–18 mm. The species was originally described, based on five specimens. Meyrick indicated these specimens as males, but, according to Clarke (1965), three of them are females. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 39, pl. 19, figs. 3–3b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Maskeliya, Pole, I June, gen. slide no. 3460. Female is unknown.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis amicella (Walker, 1864), comb. nov.

(Fig. 21)

Gelechia amicella Walker, 1864, List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 29: 634. TL: Ceylon (without exact locality).

Gelechia abligatella: Walker, ibid. 30: 1023.

Wingspan 12 mm. The species was originally described, based on male. Illustration of the female genitalia is given for the first time (Fig. 21). Ductus bursae extremely broadened with spicules distally; ductus seminalis relatively broad, arising from the part of spicules. Corpus bursae ovate, as long as ductus bursae; signum forming a round plate with median diagonal slit.

Material examined. 1 ♀, Kandy, Udawattekelle, 10 Nov. 1966, gen. slide no. Wu-88223, Kandy, Green, 8 June; 1 ♀, Peradeniya 2,300ft, Upper Hantana Hill, 12–16 Jan. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis clerodotis (Meyrick, 1910)

(Fig. 22)

Onebala clerodotis Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 450. TL: Kandy and Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis clerodotis: Clarke 1965(5): 36.

Onebala commodata Meyrick, 1923, Exotic Microlep. 3: 44, *syn. nov.* TL: Maturatta, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis commodata: Clarke 1965(5): 37.

Wingspan 13–15 mm. The species, *clerodotis* (Meyrick), was originally described from Kandy based on four specimens of both sexes, and *commodata* (Meyrick) was described from Maturata, based on females. It was confirmed that the female of *clerodotis* (Meyrick) is conspecific with those of *commodata* (Meyrick). Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 36, pl. 18, figs. 2–2b). Female genitalia (Fig. 22): Clarke (1965: 37, pl. 19, figs. 1–1b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Peradeniya 2300ft, Upper Hantane Hill, 12–16 Jan. 1970; 1 ♂, Udawattakele 1,800ft, 19 Nov. 1976; 1 ♀, Madugoda, 2,600ft, 24 Nov. 1970; 1 ♀, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya 200ft, 15–17 Oct. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis cognata Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 10, 10a)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. propensa* (Meyrick), but differs from the latter by the smaller size, the pattern of the forewing, and the aedeagus with more cornuti.

Description. Wingspan 10–12 mm. Antenna yellowish brown, with a silvery lustre. Labial palpus dark brown on outer surface, yellowish brown on inner surface. Head and thorax ochreous yellow. Forewing ochreous yellow, pattern blackish brown: a roughly rounded, large blotch at basal 1/3 closing to inner margin, discal spots rather small; outer fascia widened inwardly at middle; apex blackish brown; cilia ochreous yellow. Hindwing yellowish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 10, 10a). Uncus relatively long and tapering to apex; gnathos large; valva boot-shaped, forming a neck, distal part triangular; costal bar sharply angled; ventral margin concaved at 1/3; caudal margin of juxta almost straight, with a pair of digitate, short caudal processes laterally; aedeagus stout, almost same length with valva, cornuti composed of five stout spines and few small spines.

Types. Holotype; male, Kan. Dist. Kandy 2,100ft, Udawattakele Sanc., 10–23 Jan. 1970, slide no. Wu-88000. Paratypes: 3 ♂, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya 200ft, 15–17 Oct. 1976; Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 1,800ft, 19 Nov. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin “cognatus” (= related).

Deltoplastis byssina (Meyrick, 1910)

(Fig. 26)

Orebala byssina Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 457. TL: Maskaliya, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis byssina: Clarke 1965(5): 35.

Wingspan 19–20 mm. The species was described, based on a single male. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 35, pl. 17, figs. 3–3b). The male genitalia is similar to those of the preceding new species, but can be distinguished by the shorter caudal processes of juxta, and aedeagus with a long cornutus and a

series of small ones. Female is known for the first time.

Material examined. 5 ♂, 1 ♀, NE Dist. 5.6mls. SW Nu wara, Kanda-ela Reservoir, Eliya 6,200ft, 10-12 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Deltoplastis propensa (Meyrick, 1910)

Onebala propensa Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 456. TL: Patipola, Ceylon.

Deltoplastis propensa: Clarke 1965(5): 40.

No specimen has been found since it was described from Sri Lanka, based on a single male.

Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 40, pl. 20, figs. 3-3b).

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Genus *Hygroplasta* Meyrick, 1925

In Wytzman, 1925, Genera Insect. 184: 244.

Type species: *Gelechia spoliatella* Walker, 1864.

Key to the species of *Hygroplasta* in Sri Lanka

Based on the male genitalia.

1. Valva short and wide; aedeagus longer than valva 2
 Valva long and narrow; aedeagus shorter or as long as valva 3
2. Juxta with wide caudal processes; vinculum long ventrally *H. spoliatella*
 Juxta with narrow caudal processes; vinculum short ventrally (India) *H. lygaea*
3. Valva tapering to a pointed apex 4
 Valva tapering to a rounded apex 5
4. Valva apically with 3-4 stout spines; aedeagus cylindric *H. promyctera* sp. nov.
 Valva without stout spines; aedeagus cone-shaped *H. canitiana* sp. nov.
5. Juxta with a hoof-shaped thickening caudally; valva foot-shaped *H. onyxijuxta* sp. nov.
 Juxta without such a thickening; valva narrow and long 6
6. Valva with a tuft of bristles at middle; aedeagus with a small plate *H. merinx* sp. nov.
 Valva without such bristles; aedeagus with a long bar *H. utricula* sp. nov.

Based on the female genitalia.

1. Ductus bursae extremely long *H. utricula* sp. nov.
 Ductus bursae short 2
2. Corpus bursae with obvious signum 3
 Corpus bursae without signum 4
3. Signum long, bar-shaped *H. promyctera* sp. nov.

- Signum small, "Z"-shaped *H. spoliatella*
 4. Ductus bursae narrow, membranous; wingspan 24–27 mm (India) *H. monodryas*
 Ductus bursae wide, weakly sclerotized; wingspan 16 mm *H. monila* sp. nov.

Hygroplasta canitiana Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 2, 11, 11a)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *H. spoliatella* (Walker), which described from the Australian Region (exact locality is unknown), but the discal spots smaller and R_5 to termen in this species.

Description. Wingspan 13–15 mm. Antenna ochreous yellow. Labial palpus ochreous brown. Head and thorax ochreous grey. Forewing ochreous grey, with a silky sheen; two dark brown discal spots at middle and end of cell; R_4 and R_5 stalked beyond middle, CuA_1 and CuA_2 stalked near $1/3$; apex obtuse; termen almost straight and not oblique; cilia grey. Hindwing grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 11a). Uncus elongate; gnathos rather small; costal bar not angled medially; valva narrowed near middle, tapering to apex; juxta wide, caudal processes short, bearing hairs; aedeagus longer and wider than valva, with two large spines apically, with a group of small spicules medially, and with a row of large spines basally.

Types. Holotype; male, Kan. Dist. Laksapana, 1,200ft, 23–29, Sept. 1970, slide no. 88216. Paratypes: 2 ♂, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 27 April 1980; 1 ♂, same locality, 22–24 May 1975; 1 ♂, same locality 6–12 Oct. 1973; 1 ♂, Kan. Dist. Kandy, Udawattakele, 26–28 May 1975; 3 ♂, same locality, 1–3 Oct. 1973; 2 ♂, same locality, 18–21 Jan. 1977; 1 ♂, same locality. 5 Oct. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin "canitia" (= grey).

Hygroplasta monila Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 23)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *H. monodryas* (Meyrick) described from N. India, but differs from the latter by the small size and the shape of ductus bursae.

Description. Wingspan 16mm. Antenna light ochreous yellow. Labial palpus ochreous inwardly, dark brown outwardly. Head and thorax brown. Forewing brown, discal spots dark brown, medium sized; preapical line angled inwardly at $1/3$, light ochreous, sometimes obscure; apex round; termen slightly oblique; cilia ochreous to brown. Hindwing light brown; M_2 free, M_3 and CuA_1 stalked near base; apex more or less acute.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23). Antrum weak, about $1/4$ of ductus bursae in length; ductus bursae wide, weakly sclerotized; corpus bursae relatively small, ovate about $2/3$ of ductus bursae, without signum.

Types. Holotype; female, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle, 11–16 Jan. 1975, gen. slide no. Wu-88218. Paratypes: 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Agalawatta, 23–25 July 1975; 1 ♀, Peradeniya, Upper Hantane Hill 2,300ft, 12–16 Jan. 1970; 1 ♀, Rat. Dist., 18–19 April 1973.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin "monile" (= necklace).

Hygroplasta promyctera Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 4, 12, 12a, 25)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the related species of the genus by the broad and short forewing; valva of the male genitalia with 3–4 large spines apically on ventral margin.

Description. Wingspan 16–18 mm. Antenna pale yellow. Labial palpus brown. Head and thorax ochreous to brown. Forewing ochreous to brown, with a silky sheen; costa almost straight, parallel to inner margin; discal spots dark brown, small; outer fascia vague, waved; apex round; termen not oblique; cilia light ochreous. Hindwing light ochreous to light brown; M_2 and M_3 connate, arising near base of CuA_1 ; apex more or less obtuse.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 12a). Uncus stout; gnathos small; valva with 3–4 large spines on ventral margin near apex, strongest one at apex; juxta wide, caudal processes arm-shaped; aedeagus stout, shorter than valva, cylindric, cornuti with two stout spines apically.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25). Eight sternite deeply emarginate on caudal margin medially; antrum very short, wide; ductus bursae short, wide; corpus bursae large, longer than the ductus bursae; signum long, bar-shaped with dents along inner margin.

Types. Holotype; male, Kan. Dist. 5mls NW Mahiyangana, 30 Mar. – 9 Apr., 1971, gen. slide no. Wu-88211. Paratypes [28 ♂, 2 ♀]: Kan. Dist. Kandy, 1,800–2,000ft, 7–24 Jan, 1970/ 29 Mar. 1973/ 4–5 Oct. – 19 Nov. 1976; Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 350ft, 31 Jan– 8 Feb. 1970/ 19 Apr. 1973; Belihul Oya 200ft, 12 Oct. 1970; Uda Walawe 300ft, 1 Aug. 1973; Sinharaja Jungle, 8–12 Feb. 1977; Gilimale Lumber Mill 115ft, 20–25 Oct. 1976; Kal. Dist. 13–14 Oct. 1976; Bad. Dist. Hasalaka 200ft, 15 Aug. 1973; Col. Dist. Kalatuwawa 10–12 Aug. 1975; Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru, 19–22 Feb. 1977; Gal. Dist. Kanneliya 200–400ft, 6–17 Oct. 1976; Mata Dist. Deniyaya 1,000ft, 19 Oct. 1976; Keg. Dist. Lavant Est. 19 Nov. 1970; Tri Dist. China Bay 100ft, 27–31 Jan. 1977.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Greek "promycter" (= hooked – end beak).

Hygroplasta onyxijuxta Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 14, 14a)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the previously known of the genus by the juxta with a hoof-shaped thickening caudally, and the foot-shaped valva.

Description. Wingspan 10 mm. Antenna light ochreous yellow. Labial palpus ochreous, apically brown. Head and thorax ochreous. Forewing ochreous, discal spots small, outer one obvious; cilia light ochreous. Hindwing ochreous.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 14a). Uncus long; gnathos narrow and long; valva elongate, more or less foot-shaped, apex rounded; costal bar not angled medially; juxta relatively large, with small caudal processes; aedeagus shorter and narrower than valva, vesica with a plate.

Type. Holotype; male, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle, Udugama, 6–12 Oct. 1973, slide no. Wu-87940.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Greek “onyx” (= claw) and “juxta”.

Hygroplasta merinx Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 15, 15a)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the related species of the genus by the valva with a tuft of bristles at middle.

Description. Wingspan 13–15 mm. Antenna ochreous to brown. Head and thorax ochreous. Forewing ochreous, with a silky sheen; pattern dark brown: R_5 to termen, CuA_1 and CuA_2 stalked before half length; discal spots medium sized, sometimes obscure; cilia light ochreous. Hindwing ochreous grey; M_3 and CuA_1 stalked near base; apex more or less acute; termen slightly sinuate.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 15a). Uncus relatively long; costal bar angled medially; valva elongated, with a tuft of bristles at middle, concaved near 2/5 on ventral margin, apex round; juxta small, with short caudal processes, bearing hairs; aedeagus straight, as long as valva, with a small spine near apex.

Types. Holotype; male, Rat. Dist. Sinharaja Jungle, 2mls of Weddagala, 8–12 Feb. 1977, gen. slide no. 88212. Paratypes: 6 ♂, same locality and date as holotype; 1 ♂, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 400ft, Udugama, 6–12 Oct. 1973, 1 ♂, 22–24 May 1975; 2 ♂, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 2,100ft, 4–5 Oct. 1976; 1 ♂, Amp. Dist. Ekgal Aru, Reservoir jungle, 19–22 Feb. 1977; 1 ♂, Kal. Dist. Morapitiya, 14 Oct. 1976; 1 ♂, Kal. Dist. Agalawata, 23–25 July 1975.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Greek “merinx” (= bristle).

Hygroplasta utricula Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 6, 13, 13a, 24)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the related species of the genus by the extremely large discal spots.

Description. Wingspan 12–14 mm. Antenna ochreous yellow. Labial palpus ochreous. Head and thorax ochreous. Forewing ochreous, pattern blackish brown: fold-dot small; discal spots large, inner one smaller than outer one; postmedian fascia obscure; R_5 to termen; cilia light ochreous. Hindwing ochreous to brown; M_2 free, M_3 and CuA_1 stalked near base; apex obtuse.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 13a). Uncus stout, long; gnathos small; valva narrow tapering to a rounded apex; juxta shield-shaped, with caudal processes bearing hairs; aedeagus as long as valva, globular before middle and narrowed to apex, cornutus bar-shaped, as long as aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24). Antrum long, cup-shaped; ductus bursae narrow, very long; corpus bursae large; signum not obvious.

Types. Holotype; male, Kan. Dist. 5 mls NW Mahiyangana, 30 Mar. – 9 Apr. 1971, gen. slide no. 87945. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Kandy 2,100ft, Udawattakele Sanc., 10–23 Jan. 1970; 1 ♂,

Uggalkaltota, 350ft, Irrigation Bungalow, 31 Jan. – 8 Feb. 1970; 1 ♂, Gilimale Lamber Mill 115ft; 1 ♂, Rat. Dist., 20–25 Oct. 1976; 1 ♀, Amp. Dist. Inginiyagala, 250ft, 21–24 Nov. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin “utriculus” (= small bag).

Hygroplasta spoliatella (Walker, 1864)

(Figs 18, 18a)

Gelechia spoliatella Walker, 1864, List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 29: 659. TL: Ceylon.

Hygroplasta spoliatella: Clarke 1965(5): 99, pl. 49, figs. 1–1c.

Wingspan 24 mm. This species was described, based on a single female. Illustration of the male genitalia is given for the first time (Figs 18, 18a). Female genitalia: Clarke (1965: 99, pl. 49, figs. 1–1c).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Chapra Bengal, no date label.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Genus *Antiochtha* Walker, 1864

Antiochtha Walker, 1864, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 16: 598.

Type species: *Antiochtha balbidota* Meyrick, 1905.

Gasmara Walker, 1864 is a junior homonym of *Gasmara* Walker, 1863 (Geometridae), and *Antiochtha* was replaced as the subjective replacement name for *Gasmara* Walker, 1864 (Sattler, 1973: 204; Gozmany, 1978: 49).

Key to the species of *Antiochtha* from Sri Lanka

Based on the male.

1. Juxta with a longitudinal line at middle *A. achnastis*
 Juxta without such a line 2
2. Juxta with a pair of digitate caudal processes 3
 Juxta without such caudal processes 4
3. Vinculum long ventrally; aedeagus with a plate bearing dents *A. longivinculum* sp. nov.
 Vinculum narrow; aedeagus without plate (India) *A. foederalis*
4. Wingspan more than 21 mm 5
 Wingspan less than 18 mm 7
5. Aedeagus with a plate bearing a large dent 6
 Aedeagus without plate *A. stellulata*
6. Forewing with a white outer fascia *A. vigilax*
 Forewing with a irregular purple–blackish streak *A. cataclina*
7. Wingspan 10–12 mm; forewing dark brown *A. oxyzona*

- Wingspan 17–18 mm; forewing brown 8
 8. Forewing with a complete outer fascia *A. balbidota*
 Forewing with an interrupted outer fascia *A. periastra*

Based on the female.

1. Signum wide and short *A. longivinculum* sp. nov.
 Signum heart-shaped 2
 2. Signum bearing dents peripherally; genital plate concave caudally (India, China) *A. leucograptia*
 Signum smooth peripherally; genital plate flat caudally *A. oxyzona*

Antiochtha longivincula Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 7, 16, 16a, 27)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *A. periastra* (Meyrick) in the shape of forewing, but differs from the latter by the darker antenna and male genitalia. This new species is distinguished from all known congeners by the elongated vinculum and the long aedeagus.

Description. Wingspan 16–18 mm. Antenna yellowish brown at base and apical 1/3, and blackish brown in other part. Labial palpi blackish brown. Head and thorax blackish brown. Forewing dark brown, with a purple lustre; pattern dark milky yellow: costal blotch well-developed at 3/4 of costa; inner fascia not presented at upper half; outer fascia interrupted at middle; apex acute; termen sinuate, with yellowish white line along margin; cilia blackish brown. Hindwing brown; cilia brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 16, 16a). Valva short, base wide, tapering to apex, apex rounded; vinculum very long in ventrum; juxta shield-shaped, caudal processes short and pointed; aedeagus twice as long as valva, vesica with a plate bearing spines apically.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27). Antrum calyx-shaped; ductus bursae long, curved; ductus seminalis narrow, originating near to antrum; corpus bursae large; signum large, rounded, with a pair of wings.

Types. Holotype; male, Kal Dist. Agalawatta, 13–14 Oct. 1976, gen. slide no. 87865. Paratypes: 3 ♀, Keg. Dist. Kitulgala 150ft, 30 Sept. 1970; 3 ♀, Kan. Dist. Kandy, 21 Feb. 1971; 3 ♀, Rat. Dist. Sinharaja Jungle, 8–12 Feb. 1977/ Eraporu Ganga, 16 Oct. 1970; 1 ♀, Col. Dist. Labugama 400ft, 24 Aug. 1973; 2 ♀, Gal. Dist. Udugama, Kanneliya 400ft, 6–12 Oct. 1973.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin "longus" (= long) and "vinculum".

Antiochtha oxyzona (Meyrick, 1910)

(Fig. 28)

Onebala oxyzona Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 455. TL: Maskeliya and Matale, Ceylon.

Gasmara oxyzona: Clarke 1965(5): 71.

Wingspan 10–12 mm. This species was described, based on a single male. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 71, pl. 35, figs. 1–1b). Illustration of the female genitalia is given for the first time (Fig. 28).

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Peradeniya 2,300ft, Upper Hantane Hill, 12–16 Jan. 1970; 1 ♀, Maskeliya, Pole, 4. Jun.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Antiochtha periastra* (Meyrick, 1910)**

Onebala periastra Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 454. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Gasmara periastra: Clarke 1965(5): 71, pl. 35, figs 2–2b.

Wingspan 17–18 mm. This species was described, based on a single male. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 71, pl. 35, figs 2–2b). Female is unknown.

Material examined. 1 ♂, Maskeliya Pole 7. May.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Antiochtha balbidota* Meyrick, 1905**

Antiochtha balbidota Meyrick, 1905, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 16: 598. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Gasmara balbidota: Clarke 1965(5): 67.

Wingspan 17–18 mm. This species was described, based on a single male. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 67, pl. 33, figs. 1–1d). Female is unknown.

Material examined. 4 ♂, N.E. Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir, Eliya 6,200ft, 10–12 Feb. 1970; 1 ♂, Maskeliya, Pole, 03.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Antiochtha vigilax* (Meyrick, 1910)**

Onebala vigilax Meyrick, 1910 Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 455. TL: Maskeliya and Patipola, Ceylon.

Gasmara vigilax: Clarke 1965(5): 71.

Wingspan 21–24 mm. This species was originally described, based on two males. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 71, pl. 35, figs. 4–4b). Female is unknown.

Material examined. 2 ♂, N.E. Dist. Horton Plains 6,000ft, 21 Mar. 1973, slide no. 87864, 87863.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Antiochtha stellulata* (Meyrick, 1906)**

Antiochtha stellulata Meyrick, 1906, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 17: 149. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Gasmara stellulata: Clarke 1965(5): 71.

Wingspan 22 mm. The species was described, based on a single male. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 71, pl. 35, figs. 3–3b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Kal. Dist. Agalawatta, 13–14 Oct. 1976, slide no. 87913; 1 ♂, Kan. Dist. NE Laksapana 2,700ft, 26 Sept. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Antiochtha achnastis (Meyrick, 1906)

Antiochtha achnastis Meyrick, 1906, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 17: 150. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Gasmara achnastis: Clarke 1965(5): 68.

Wingspan 18 mm. The species was described, based on five specimens of both sexes. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 68, pl. 34, figs. 1–1b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Maskeliya, Pole 5. Apr.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Antiochtha cataclina (Meyrick, 1923)

Onebala cataclina Meyrick, 1923, Exotic Microlep. 3: 44. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Gasmara cataclina: Clarke 1965(5): 68, pl. 34, figs. 2–2b.

The species was described, based on a single male. No specimen has been found since it was described from Sri Lanka. Male genitalia: Clarke (1965: 68, pl. 34, figs. 2–2b).

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Antiochtha coelatella (Walker, 1864)

Gasmara coelatella Walker, 1864, List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 30: 1040. TL: Ceylon (no data of locality).

No specimen has been found, since it was described from Sri Lanka, based on a single female.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

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스리랑카産 Lecithoceridae科의 분류학적 정리
 Torodorinae亞科: *Deltoplastis* Megrick,
Hggroplasta Meyrick, *Antiochtha* Walker

武 春 生 · 朴 奎 澤

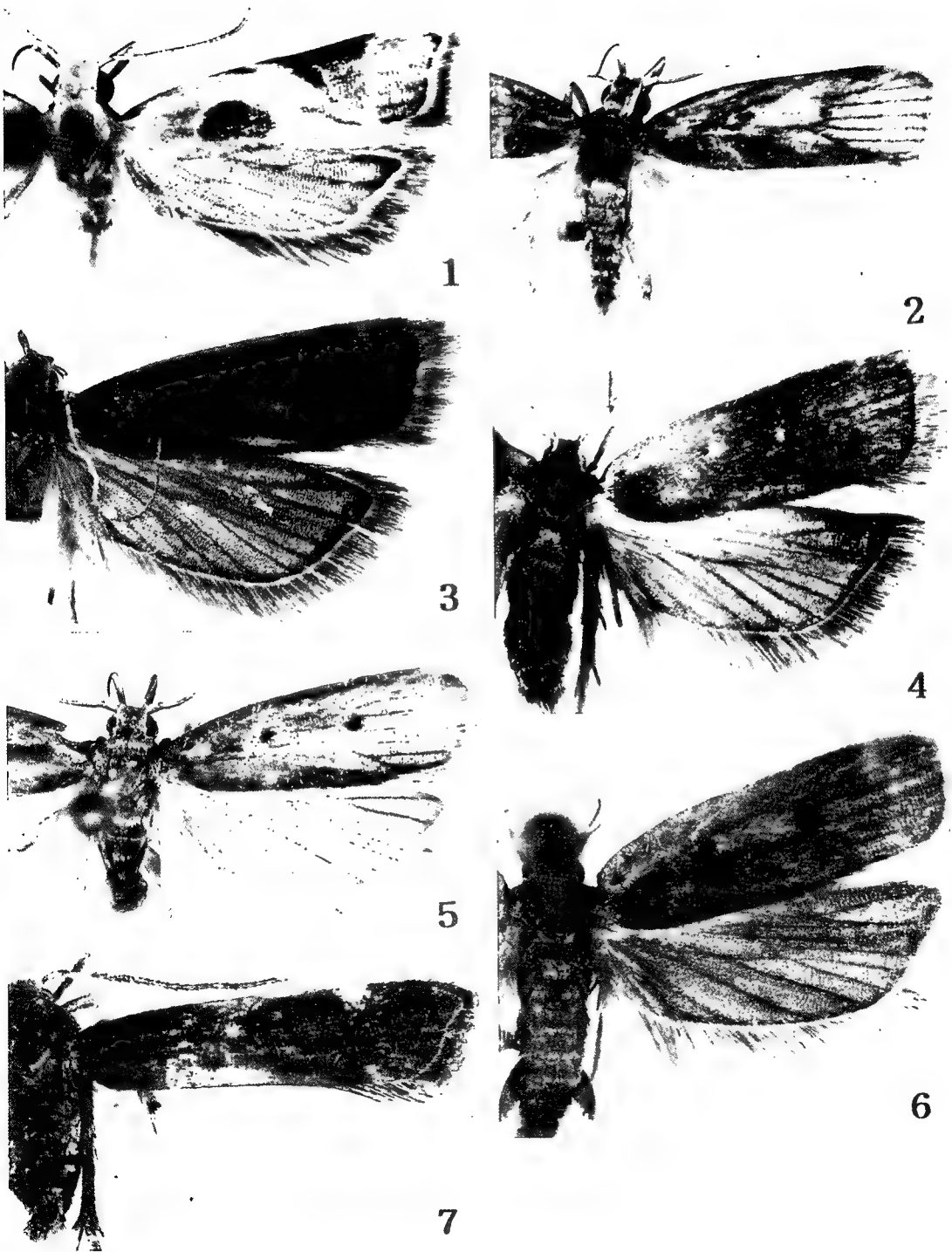
중국과학원 동물연구소 북경, 中國
 1) 강원대학교 농업생명과학대학, 춘천 200-701

Sri Lanka의 Lecithoceridae科, Torodorina亞科중 다음 3屬을 정리한 결과 *Deltoplastis*屬 11種, *Hygroplasta*屬 7種, 그리고 *Antiochtha*屬 9種 등 27種이 밝혀졌으며, 그 중 *Deltoplastis figurodigita*, *D. lamellospina*, *D. cognata*, *Hygroplasta canitiana*, *H. promyctra*, *H. monila*, *H. onyxijuxta*, *H. utricula*, *H. merinx*, and *Antiochtha longivincula* 등 10種을 新種으로 記載, 발표한다. *Deltoplastis*屬의 *commodata* (Meyrick)는 *clerodotis* (Meyrick)의 synonym으로 그리고 *D. tetradelta* (Meyrick)는 *cremnaspis* (Meyrick)의 synonym으로 정리하며, *amicella* (Meyrick)는 *Deloplastis*屬으로 소속시켰다. 新種의 記載를 비롯하여 이들 新種 및 既知種 중 아직 알려지지 않았던 암수 생식기를 처음으로 도해하였으며, 上記의 3屬 種들 분류동정을 위한 검색표를 작성하였다.

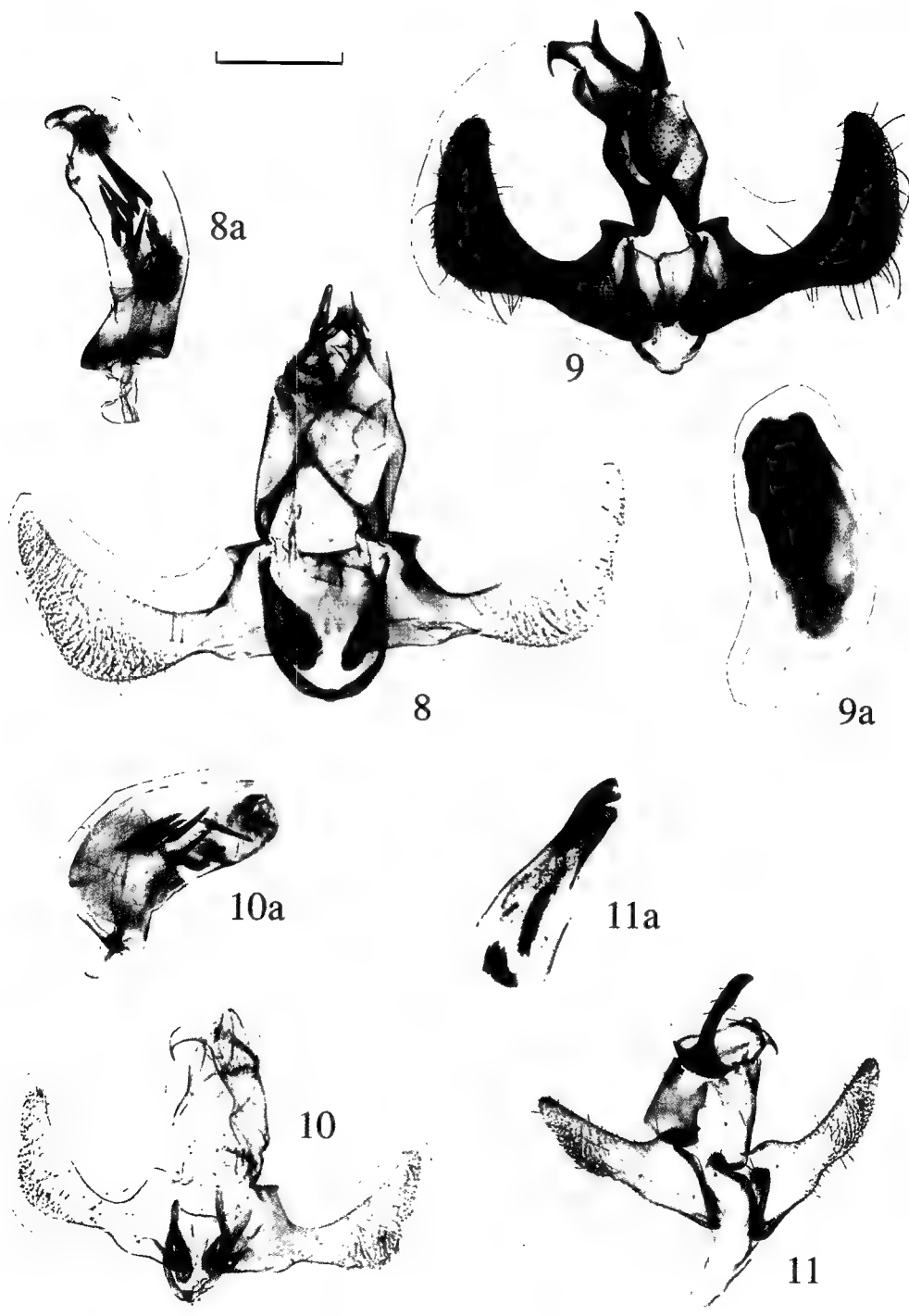
검색어 : 분류, 나비목, 빨나방붙이과, *Deltoplastis*속, *Antiochtha*속, *Hygroplasta*속, 스리랑카

(Received: November 20, 1997)

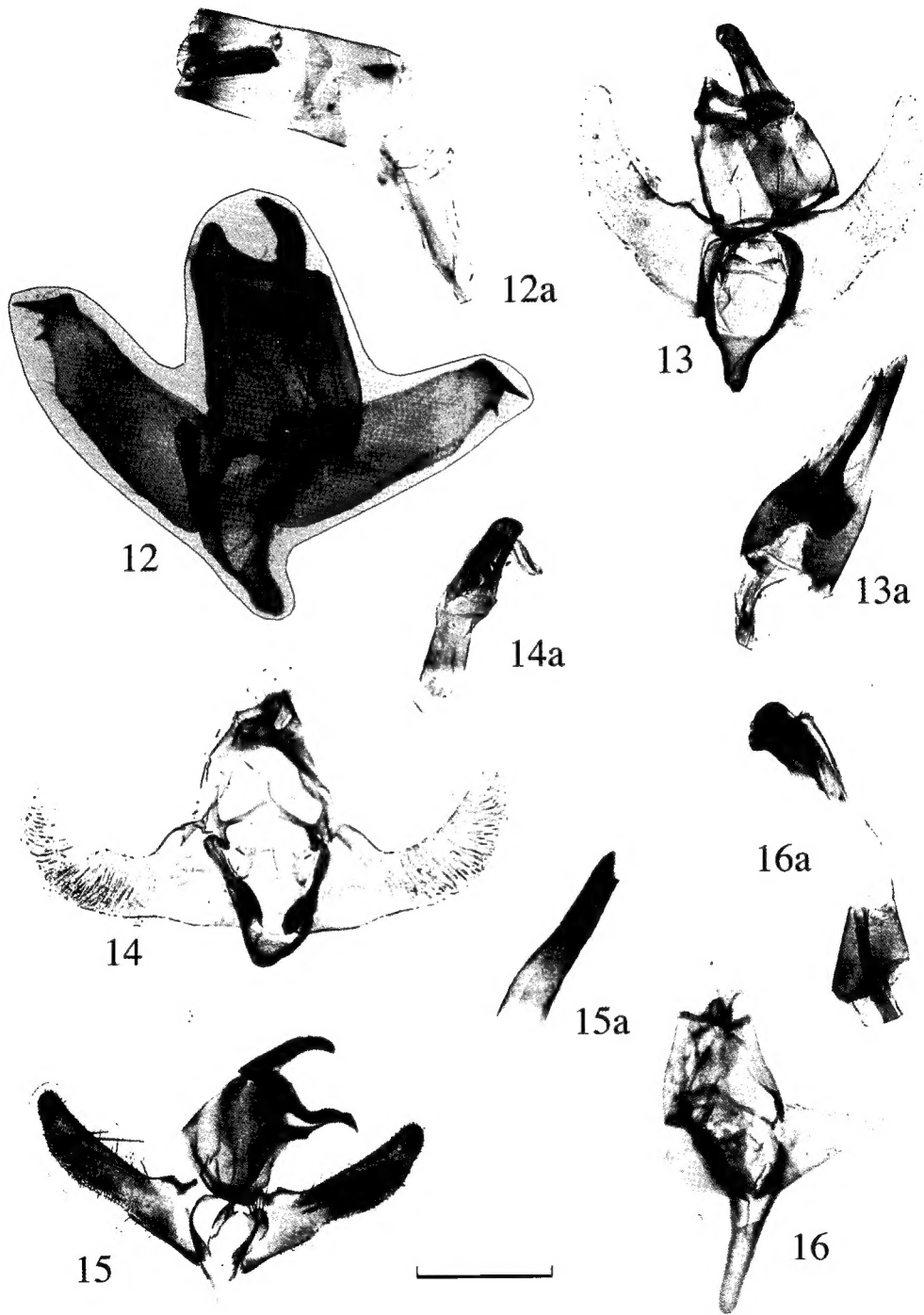
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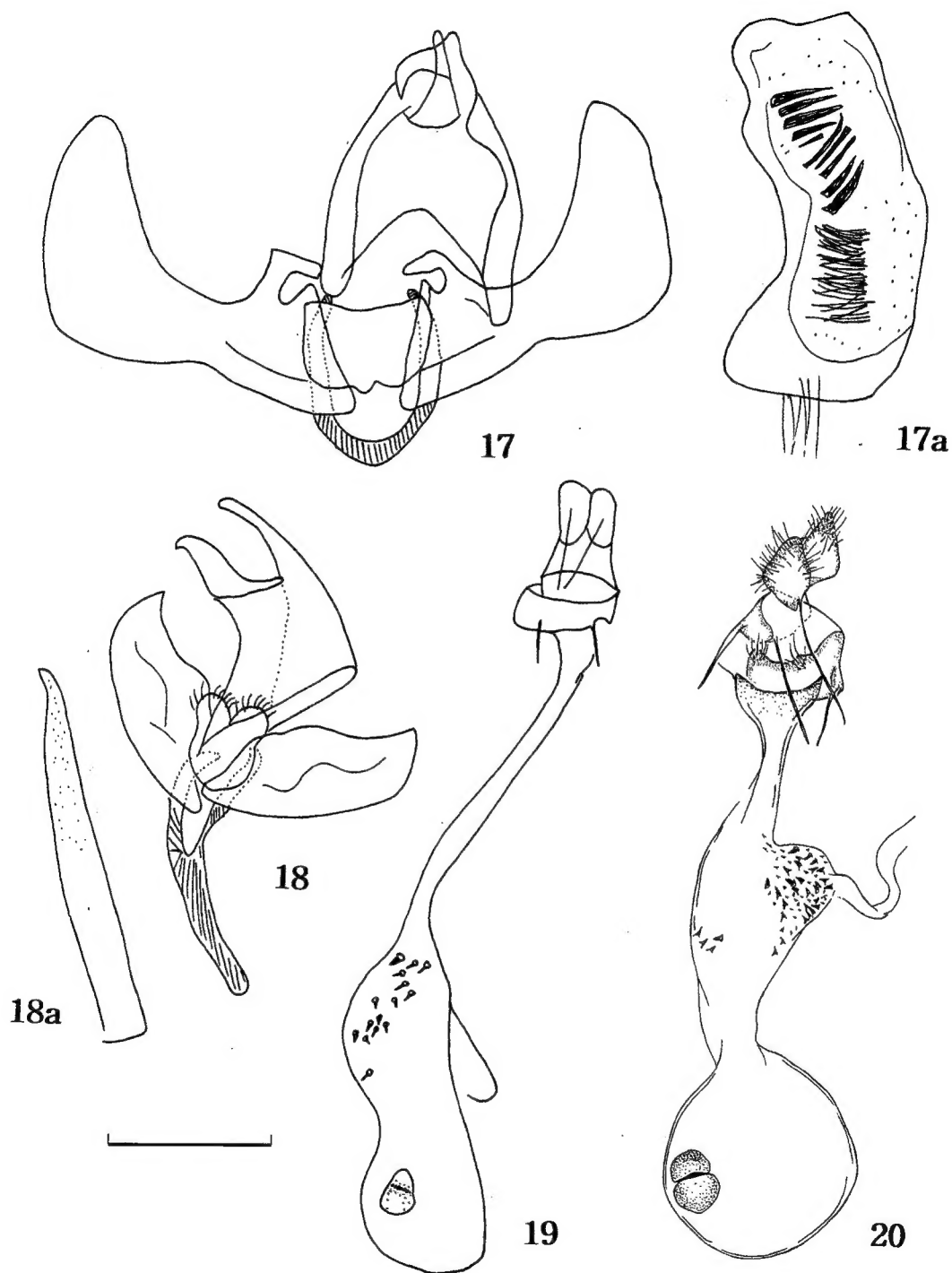
Figs 1-7. Adults: 1. *D. lamellospina* sp. nov.; 2. *Hygroplasia canitiana* sp. nov.; 3. *H. monila* sp. nov.; 4. *H. promyctra* sp. nov.; 5. *H. merinx* sp. nov.; 6. *H. utricula* sp. nov.; 7. *Antiochtha longivincula* sp. nov.



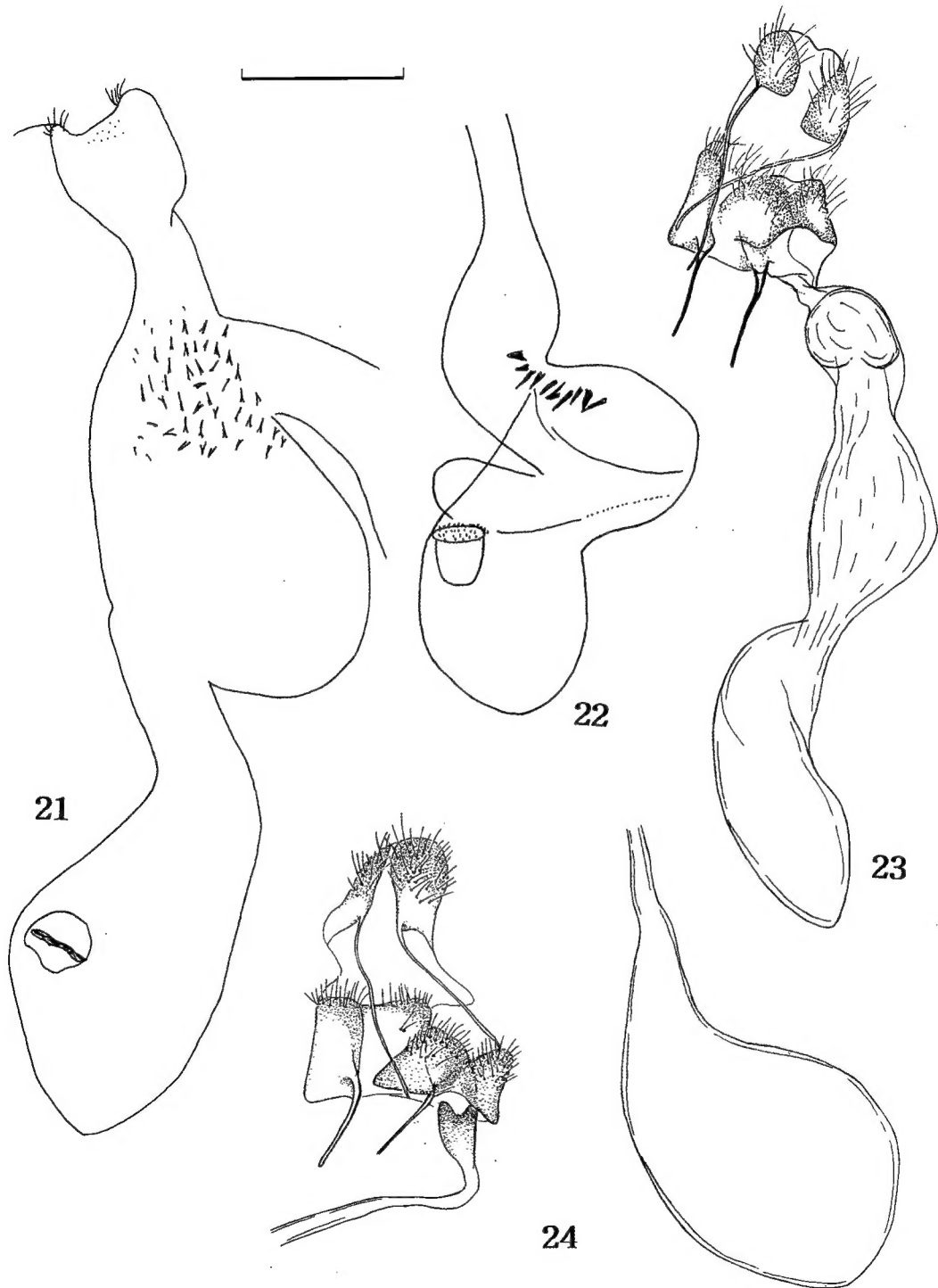
Figs 8-11. Male genitalia: 8. *Deltoplastis figurodigita* sp. nov.; 8a. ditto, aedeagus; 9. *D. lamellospina* sp. nov.; 9a. ditto, aedeagus; 10. *D. cognata* sp. nov.; 10a. ditto, aedeagus; 11. *Hygroplasta canitiana* sp. nov.; 11a. ditto, aedeagus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



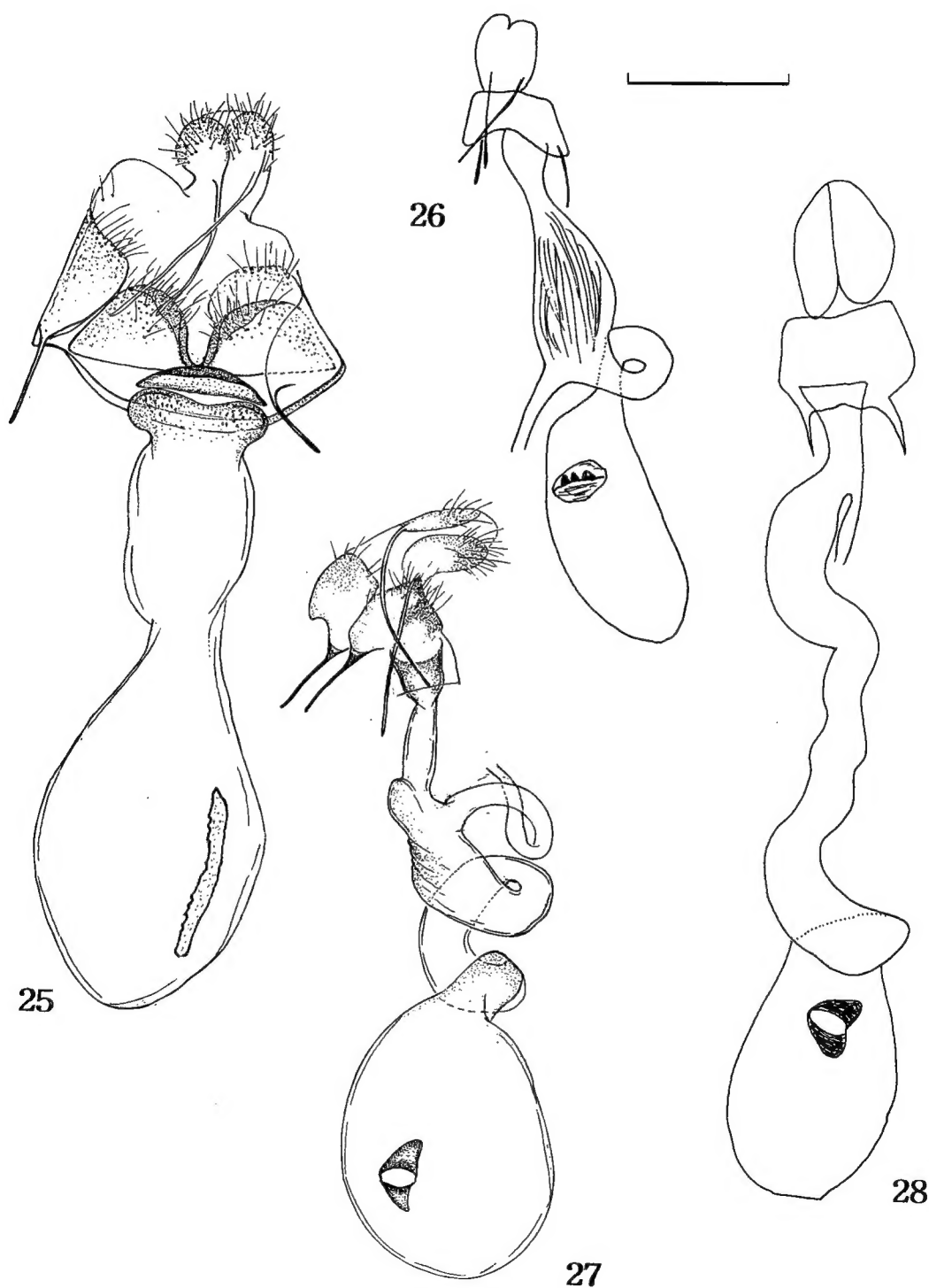
Figs 12-16. Male genitalia: 12. *H. promyctera* sp. nov.; 12a. ditto, aedeagus; 13. *H. utricula* sp. nov.; 13a. ditto, aedeagus; 14. *H. onyxijuxta* sp. nov.; 14a. ditto, aedeagus; 15. *H. merinx* sp. nov.; 15a. ditto, aedeagus; 16. *Antiochtha longivincula* sp. nov.; 16a. ditto, aedeagu. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



Figs 17-20. 17, Male genitalia of *Deltoplastis straminicornis* (Meyrick); 18, *Hygroplasta spoliatella* (Walker); 19, Female genitalia of *Deltoplastis acrophanes* (Meyrick); 20, Female genitalia of *D. lamellospina* sp. nov. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



Figs 21-24. Female genitalia: 21. *Deltoplastis amicella* (Walker); 22. *D. clerodotis* (Meyrick); 23. *Hygroplasta monila* sp. nov.; 24. *H. utricula* sp. nov. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.



Figs 25-28. Female genitalia: 25. *Hygroplasta promyctera* sp. nov.; 26. *Deltoplastis byssina* (Meyrick); 27. *Antiochtha longivincula* sp. nov.; 28. *A. oxyzona* (Meyrick). Scale bar: 0.5 mm.